CHICAGO, Aug. 8.-Nearly a year ago Chicage was literally broiling in the blaze of the sun, and devoted a week of its most torrid heat to the German Minnesingers, who came frome near and far to uplift their voices in grand chorus, and the German waltz, and the German beer, and triumphal arches, and midnight Gambrinalia swelled the glories of the Sangerfest; now, while the coolest of breezes are blowing over Lake Michigan, and overcoats are a luxury, the muscular Christians of Young Germany come among Jus to observe the 17th annual Turnfest with song and dance, the festive beer, poems, disners, picnics, prize turning, universal brotherhood, and the distinctively Teutonic "Gemuel-Eichkeit."

It is a notable gathering; in its celebrations it will be imposing; in its results it will embody all the fdeas of Vater Jahn, Charles Kingsley, Dio Lewis and Adirondack Murray. It will be important and significant in its lessons to dyspeptic America, and yet, sooth to say, even in liberal Chicago the strictly evangelical element looks upon this gathering with suspicious eyes. It has not yet fairly recovered from the shock of that bembshell which the civil courts flung the other day into the ecclesiastical comps, arbitrating the case of Whitetrouse agt. Cheney, and now it looks over the spiritual walls of Zion at this flood of infidels or free-thinkers, ming with music, and banners, and muscle, very much as the Romans looked over their walls and saw the Goths and Huns tramping over the Campagna toward the doomed city. There is much discussion in the religious press on the propriety of these proceedings, but the Bo-hemia of the secular press halls the advent of these muscular and white-conted strangers as a journalistic godsend to break up the monotony of midsummer.

This is the first national Turnfeat ever held in Chicago, and the home organizations have therefore determined to make its celebration a marked event in the annals of the organization. So, notwithstanding the melancholy feremiads of the religioux, the shadow upon the comwitnessed the inauguration of the festivities, which will be both of an in-door and out-door character. At Wright's Grove, a spacious, well-shaded inclosure near the northern city limits a large Fest Halle is erected. capable of seating 1,500 people, and in this hall the grand banquet will take place on Tuesday, when the consumppretzels, caviar, herring, smoked cels, and potato salads face, and they freely acknowledge it. Ranney's self-rewill be something wonderful.

since, and the groves adjacent to the city have been a new man. Strong efforts will be nade to induce Pendle-stripped of their greenery, with which the pastoral Gerton to sacrifice himself, and with small prospect of sucmans have adorned saloon and house. A huge srch, sixty-two feet wide, with a span of forty-two feet, and thirty feet high, has been created near the old Turner throw up the sponge. A meeting of the State Committee that which is the gradie of the organization in this city. Hall, which is the cradle of the organization in this city. It is modeled on the Propylanum of Athens, is supported means for relief from the present dilemma of the party. by eight columns, and is elaborately festooned. A large A new Convention will probably be called, as the old one figure, symbolical of Vaterland, surmounts the top, while America, with her conventional Goddess of Liberty, and Germania, with her beloved Vater Jahn, do duty on either hand; and the streets are adorned with flowers and gariands, and appropriate devices. The principal officers and judges of the Fest are as follows: Central Committee-C. Knappe of Boston, Prof. W. Steffen of Auspolls, Md., Frederick Bertsch of Cincinnati, and H. Golmer of St.

napolis, Md., Frederick Bertsch of Cincinuats, and Louis.

Juliges for the Prize Towney—Angust Lange of Chicago, Wm. Heckeler of New York, Herman Biole of Peorin, G. Hanner of Detroil, C. Courad of Pittsburgeh, A. Krieger of Dayton, C. Ciore of Terre Easte, David Wachter of bliwaukee, Carl Seman of Cincinuath.

Judges for the Literary Prize East—Dr. P. Loewenthal of Hobokee, N. J. Dr. Adoiphus Donay and Dr. H. Gerke of New York, S. Spitzer and Mr. Ehreman of Williamsburgh, N. T.

yesterday with a great assemblage of all the societies at Farwell Hall in the evening. The proceedings opened with a "march" played by the fest orchestra, after which the President, Arthur Erbe, delivered an address of welcome. A prologue, written by Turner John Straubenmuller of New-York, was then read, which was re, ceived with great applause. Acting Mayor Schentz then addressed the immense assemblage briefly, and orchestra lections closed the proceedings. After leaving the Hall the procession, numbering about 1,000 Turners, and bearing Chinese lanterns, again formed in line, and, headed by the Great Western Light Guard Band, marched through the principal streets to headquarters, where a festival of music, readings, and poems was held. The accieties in line of procession from abroad were as fol-

New York Turnbezirk, Cincinnati Turnbezirk, St. Louis Turnbezirk, Roston Turnbezirk, Wisconsin Turnbezirk, Chicago Turnbezirk, Suth-Eastern Turnbezirk, West New York Turnbezirk, Philtedelphia Turnbezirk, New-Jersey Turnbezirk, Hudson River Turnbezirk, Pittaburgh Turnbezirk, Savannan Turnbezirk, Turnbezirk, Minnesota Turnbezirk, Upper Mississippi Turnbezirk, Central New-York Turnbezirk, Look-out Mountain Turnbezirk.

To-day a large number of delegations have arrived, and the city wears the appearance of a general holiday. The streets are handsomely decorated with the German and American flags, wreaths, garlands, and festoons. Wright's Grove has been the general rendezvous, and all day long Grove has been the general rendezvous, and all day long North Clark st., leading to the grove, has been totally jammed with vehicles of every description, and dusty podestrians. The exercises at the grove to-day have been purely informal, to morrow being the main day of the fest. The festivity to-day has been simply a huge pie-nic, in which at least 15,000 people participated, without the least disorder, and with no sensations, except of a little boy, who was accidentally shot and severely injured; and the arrest of a pickpocket, who was caught after a lively chase, and narrowly escaped being strung up to a tree by the crowd. The arrival of the New-York and Williamsburgh Dele-

The arrival of the New-York and Williamsburgh Delegations during the forencontwas made the occasion of a splendid and enthusiastic ovation, all the societies on the ground forming in line to receive them, and greeting them with wild cheers. At 2 o'clock a banquet was served to the Turners from abroad in the Fost Hall erected upon the grounds for this occasion, 150 by 7s feet, and to feet high, ornamented plentifully with flags, evergreens, and wreaths. After the banquet, which was eaten and drunk to the accompaniment of music, the crowd was addressed in German by Frederick Lacknor and in English by Gen. Hasbrouck Davis. During the afternoon there was miscellaneous mass turning and plenty of music and genemethickelt; but the prize turning was postponed until to-morrow. This evening concerts in the Turner Halls close the day's exercises.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of all the Prize Turner's at Wright's Grove. The implements used will be the "reck," "barren," "schwingel," "rope," "jump implements," and "gerkopf." In the evening, a grand concert will be given at Farwell Hall, under the leaderabip of Hans Balatka, who led the Sangerfest last year.

concert will be given at Farwell Hall, under the lenderalip of Hans Baistaa, who led the Sangerfest last year.
Two hundred and fifty singers will take part, and an
orchestra of fifty performers. Among the prominent
anusicians are Mdile. Anna Ackerman Jaworski, Wenzel
Kopta, the violnist, and Emil Schultze, the tenor. The
following is the programme:
Overlore, Lindpainter, Orchestra; Aria, for tener, Emil Schult; Ballad
and Poloniais, aolo for vialin, Vientiemps, W. Kopta; Una voce poce fa,
soognas aria of "Barbiere di Seviglia," Romain, by Madame Ackerman
Jaworska; German Battle Song, F. Rietz, Male Chorna, with Orchestra,
by Chicago Sangerbund; Overture from Rienal, Wagner, Orchestra;
Scena and aria from "Der Freischutz," Weber, by Madame Ackerman
Jaworska; Rondo, "Clochette," Paganini, W. Kopta; "Das Bietch
Lied," Chorus, with solo, quariette, and orchestra, by W. Schneider, by
Chicago Sangerbund.

Chicage Sangarband.

On Tuesday the prize turning will continue at Wright's Grove, and in the evening will be held the great "Turner Commers" or Summer night featival, with music, illuminations, and dancing. On Wednesday, the closing day of the festival, the Turner Teachers and Turner Commers and Turner Teachers and Turner Teachers. ongress will assemble in the morning for bus the afternoon there will be a large excursion mees. In the afternoon there will be a large excursion, and in the evening the distribution of prizes at head-quarters, and closing balls at all the Turner halls of the city. The attendance is very large and the home societies, which embrace seven Turnverein, are working scalously and industriously to make the festivity worthy of the occasion.

# THE TURNVEREINS.

The Turnvereins of the United States comprise 148 societies, and about 10,200 members. These societies are divided into 18 Turners' Districts, as follows:

Hoston.
Wisconsin.
Chicago.
South-Eastern.
Western New-York.
Philadelphia. The districts are represented in the Councils American Turners' Union by delegates. Beside American Turners' Union there exist 37 indep-Turner Societies, with about 1,830 members.

ARREST OF CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.

Recently three swindlers have been operating with considerable success among various down-town merchants, procuring wines, liquors, cigars, &c., and giving worthless checks in payment. Their plan was to in value, and agree to pay each for the same when delivered at a designated place, usually a store or warehouse. When the goods were delivered, the operators would declare that they had paid out all their cash, but they delivered the operators would enter the condition of the property may be a store to the could represent the condition of the could repred by the carman. Before he could repred by the carman who delivered he check could not be presented to the could represent the check could not be presented in the lower property had been removed by the shrewd operators to some poins in this eity, and afterward sold. Among the property in the lower part of the city. The entire amount of the property obtained in this manner foots up several thousand dollars. One of the principal streets in Green-point. A cartman who delivered them, some goods states that the main floor was almost filled with green and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe injuries to his lower and neck, Mr. Wogan from the severe visit a merchant, select articles varying from \$100 to \$500

with the assistance of Capt. Garland, ultimately succeeded in arresting two of the swindlers, named Joseph Rebinson, alias John Johnson, and Patrick Weir. They also recovered four barrels of whisky, sold by Weir to a man named Sullivan. keeping a liquor store at Forty-seventh-st. and Second-ave. Two of these belonged to Messrs. Jones & Jarvis, one to Stockwell & Martin, and one to Mr. Low. The prisoners were locked up in the New-st. Police Station. Yesterday they were taken before Justice Kelly, at the Tombe; but, owing to the absence of the complainants, and in order to afford the officers an opportunity to further work up the cass and arrest the confederates of the men, if possible, the magistrate remanded them to the Station-House.

## POLITICAL.

The Republican ticket was triumphant at the election in the City of Newburn, N. C., the other day.

Mr. Tate, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Kentucky, will have, on a light vote, about 60,000 majority. Seymour's majority in the State, last Fall, was 76,323.

A Special Committee of the Vermont Council of Censors have made a report to the Council favoring biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature; and that all officers appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature, and are County and Probate officers and Justices of the Peace, shall hold their offices for the term

A Nashville, Tenn., dispatch of Aug. 7, says: Additional returns indicate that Senter's majority may reach 65,000. But few counties give a majority for Stokes. As far as heard from the State Senate stands: Conservatives, 16-a majority; Conservative Republicans, 4, with five districts to hear from. The House of Representatives stands Conservatives 46, and Conservative Republicans 4; Stokes Republicans 4.

GEN. ROSECRANS DECLINES THE HONOR. By a dispatch from San Francisco we learn that Gen. Rosecrans has declined the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He telegraphed to the Hon. A. G.

Thurman of the Democratic Committee as follows: "After the war I resigned a very desirable position in be army, and left my State to secure at least the possibil-y of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and amily. Those duties now forbid me the honor of leading neeracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Gov-

A Columbus (Ohio) dispatch of the 7th says: "Gen. Rosecrans's dispatch declining the Democratic nomination for Governor fell like a wet blanket on the Democracy. It has terribly demoralized them, and they hardly of beer and the wines of the Rhineland vintage, know whom to take up now. Defeat stares them in the spect will not allow him to come to the rescue. Many The work of decoration commenced two or three days are in favor of falling back on Carey, while others desire cess. Gen. McCook is spoken of as a candrdate; also exadjourned sine die."

## LIFE INSURANCE.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, held on the 9th of June last, it was resolved that Messrs. J. V. L. Fruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, and William E. Dodge be appointed a Committee to examine the assets of the Company, and their amount and character, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its policies or otherwise. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on July 21, this Committee submitted their report, which was adopted, and has just been printed. The Committee say that on the 12th of June they examined the United States, State and County securities held by the Company. and actually counted and inspected all the certificates representing such incebtedness, excepting \$120,000 United States securities deposited at the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, which they also subsequently inspected, and found them to be correctly In order to ascertain from the best authority within

their reach whether the general basis on which the Com pany was transacting its business and expected to meet its obligations in the future was sound, the Committee requested the President to engage the services of Profs. Bartlett and Church of West Point to examine the general principles and test the accuracy of the valuations of the policies and other obligations issued by the Company. This was done, and those gentlemen consenting to serve made a report from which the following interesting extracts are made:

"As a preliminary, we deem it important to remark that there are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an insurance company, so likely to mislead as the words Obligations and Assets. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the pany, so fixely to miscal as the worter consignators and Assets. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety, and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose, and wholesome conviction. For instance, from the table on page 18, of your last annual report, it appears that the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars, while on page 11 your gross assets are represented to be little less than thirty-two millions. Abaid and naked statement like this scidom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bank-rupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not simultaneous—that is, that the obligations are prospective and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are present and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety. To illustrate: if a person owe a deliar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent per annum, he need only have to-day, 35 of a dollar, for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will oertainly grow to the dimension of the latter; they are not simultaneous. Again, suppose a hindred persons agree to pay, at the present time, equally into a common fund, a sum sufficient to secure the payment of each would be 0.55 of a dollar, and each at the end of the year; the payment of each would be 0.95 10 a dollar, and the whole sum paid in would be 0.95 100, or ninety-five dollars. Now, suppose the obligation of the Company to pay be contingent upon the death, within the year, of one of its members, and that from experience it has been discovered to be a law of nature, that one out of every hundred persons, sphirarily selected, dies annually. The payment required at the end of the year would be only one dollar, and the present samets to secure that, we have seen, are only 35 cents, and end of the year would be only one dollar, and the pre-assets to secure that, we have seen, are only 95 cents, the original payment of each would be the hundredth part of 0.95 dollar, or nine mills and a l nundredith part of 0.98 dollar, or nine innis and a hir; thus making the present assets 95 cents and the future obligations, \$100. If, at the end of the year, other members be admitted on the same terms, and the surviving members pay as before, it would be equally easy to make a new statement of the assets and obligations at the beginning of the second year, and so on. This simple illustration is sufficient to demonstrate the utter futility of all attempts to draw a proper inference from a comparison of the obligations and assets of an infrom a comparison of the obligations and assets of from a comparison of the obligation of the surance company, without previously making them

Whole life, fim. pay 4,510,834 63 7. Annother 103,798 99 Radow assur. 4,090,947 22 8. Additions 8,522,432 66 Radow lim. par. 2,684,951 65 Children's enlow. 36,160 66 Total. \$26,835,323 07 

The Committee also examined and inspected in detail

is believed. None of these is disposed to attribute the accident to the special carelessness of any other. It is regarded more as a consequence of inexperience in the management of fireworks, or from the bad quality of one piece, which caused it, when the match was applied, to regarded the property of fireworks, or from the bad was applied, to plece, which caused it, when the match was applied, to be discharged among the other pieces in the wagon, instead of going up into the air.

NOTES FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS.

moth Cave.—The Brandywine Mineral Springs, in Delaware, a celebrated resort a century ago, are still popular. They are situated within two hours of Philadelphia, four of Baltimore, and six of Washington.-The Potomac River watering-places, once so fashionable with Wash ingtonians, are coming into notice sgain. At Piney Point, where the best families of the Capital used to spend their Sammers, the Potomac is four miles wide. It is near Chesapeake Bay, and the water is partially salt. All kinds of fishing are to be had. Point Lookout, with its long, handsome beach, is soon to be reopened to the Summer public. The route to either of these places by the river is through scenery unsurpassed, perhaps, in quiet beauty, in the country.—Visitors at Cape Cod com-plain that they cannot get enough fish to cat.—Several gentlemen from New-York and Boston have built elegant Summer cottages at Bar Harbor, Mount Desert. A large hotel is still lacking. Bar Harbor is the finest spot on the island. Its location is peculiar. At the foot of the mountains, jutting out into the sea, is a sloping shoulder of land, containing about 400 acres. Along the shore line it is about 20 feet above the tide. On its north and eastern sides is a beautiful sheet of water called Frenchman's Bay, and on the west and south rise the precipitous mountains. There is a thread of rocky and bold islands called the "Porcupines," running across the bay from west to east, forming a beautiful land-locked harbor. To the south of the outer bay spreads out the broad ocean.-During the past ten days there has been no time at Mt. Desert when a fire on the hearth was uncomfortable. Boarding-house-keepers pay but little for food, and board is but \$10 50 per week. Good fishing, sea-bathing, and mountain climbing combined is cheap enough at such a price .- Jenny Lind called Northampton, Mass., the Paralise of America, for what reason we cannot say. - A \$10 bill just about carries a tourist from New-York to Caldwell, on Lake George. This includes state-room on the Hudson, a \$1 breakfast, and 25 cents of extravagance in the shape of a lemonade at the Half-Way House. The railroad from Glen's Falls on the Hudson to Fort Edward, epened last month, saves several miles of staging. Another \$10 pays board at the Fort William Henry for two days. Add \$5 for economical "extras, and \$10 for return - the expenses of four days, \$35 .- Dr. Carter of Philadelphia, who is now at Vevay, Switzerland, writes to a friend that "Newport is unequaled for coolness and variety of pleasures by any place in Europe." Vevay is very warm, and its beautiful scenery fails, he says, to cool the atmosphere.—The inventory of nobility at Newport new stands as follows: One marquis, four counts, and a dozen others with very long titles, but not specified. Two young French ladies are attracting especial attention.-A party of Harvard students are camping among the White Mountains.-Fewer Canadian visitors than usual favor the Portland, Me., hotels this season.—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is spending the Summer at Burlington, Vt .- The "smudge" is an ever-present necessity, if not a luxury, at the Adirondack hotels. It consists of a smoldering fire in a tin pan. The smoke, rising about the person, keeps away the insects. Visitors sleep in rooms packed with smoke .-Schroon Lake, a newly popular resort in Essex County, Northern New-York, about 250 miles from this city, is ten miles long by one in width. It abounds in fish of many kinds. There are 200 smaller lakes and mountain streams within a radius of ten miles. Several deer have been shot this season in the surrounding woods. Black bears, also, lend a peculiar interest to field sports. What with fish, deer, bears, bathing, sailing, and board only \$10 a week, the guests are enjoying themselves heartily.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE NATIVES-WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN FIFTY YEARS - A MISSIONARY'S SOLUTION OF THE CHINESE

Boston, Aug. 6 .- The Rev. Mr. Damon, Chaplain of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, who had been stationed at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for nearly as years, has recently returned to this country on a visit to his friends in this section, and he gives a very compact and interesting account of the missionary work on the Islands since its inception about 50 years ago. Unlike most missionaries, he has the rare gift of condensing his statements, and of giving definite results without giving an account of preliminary work and thousands of details. This is his account of.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE WORK When the missionaries went to the Sandwich Islands, half a century ago, they found about 120,000 inhabitants among whom they were to commence their difficult work, and they of course first mastered the language in the ual manner; then followed the work of translating the Scriptures, and religious books of various kinds, and the fight between light and darkness was begun. Their work was not encouraging for ten or fifteen years; but at was not encouraging for ten or fifteen years; but at length they had a revival, which was widespread in its influence. It continued for three or four years, and, at the end of the last-named period, more than 15,000 natives had been converted, and gave every promise of becoming faithful and consistent Christians. The establishment of schools and Christian organizations, churches, and Sabbath-schools was, of course, part of the missionary work, and native preachers and teachers were found to aid in the good cause, while the missionaries were reenforced at intervals by preachers from the United States.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. When Mr. Damon went to Honolulu he found that the good work was progressing, and entered it actively him self. Now the population of the Islands is only sixty seven or sixty-eight thousand, of which number about five thousand are foreigners, divided as follows: Two thousand American, five hundred German, five hundred of other nations, and two thousand Chinese. There are forty missions in different parts of the Islands, and the present number of Christian nations is estimated at about eighteen thousand. The condition of the natives has been vastly improved in these fifty years. When the missionaries began their labor the King and Chiefs who rule in that limited monarchy thought that the common people had no right to hold lands, and practiced what they preached most consistently by keeping the same in their own hands. But within the last twenty-five years they have given up that idea, and the people are in better circumstances, and the possible acquirement of lands has greatly stimulated their ambition. The Legislature, which is composed of the Chiefs and representatives chosen by the people, meets once in two years, and discusses and acts upon measures calculated to enhance the good of the people in much the same manner as does that of Massachusetts, and, like Massachusetts legislators, those of the Sandwich Islands, when they get interested in discussions, rarely know when to stop; but the King has power to proregue when he thinks the public good five thousand are foreigners, divided as follows: Two is cussions, rarely know when to stop; but the King power to prorogue when he thinks the public good nands such a step, and he is not forced to wait till the gislators express a willingness to leave, as is the case ith the Governor of this Commonwealth. The churches and schools are now in a flourishing condition, and near conclude there has been established what is termed a llege, though it is really a good academy, and gradues are fitted to enter such Universities as Harvard Col lege. In the Honolulu establishment, however, which has permanent accommodations for fifty pupils and many day scholars, young men are well qualified for all of the employments known on the Islands.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM. The reverend gentlemen truly says that this is compartively a new question east of the Rocky Mountains, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad has pushed it into significance at a much quicker rate than the rails were laid. West of the Rocky Mountains the matter has been considered for some time, and the religious people of that considered for some time, and the religious people of that section have concluded what they will do, and have adopted a policy—the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians having united in a movement to teach them the Gospel, and convert them to the Christian belief. They have already organized, have raised funds with which to begin the work, and their teachers have begun to enlighten John Chinaman with a will. As has been mentioned above, there are about 2,000 of the Chinese on the Sandwich Islands, and they have made great progress in the matter of civilization. Mr. Damon left a Chinaman in his paint when he came home, and he was preaching most acceptably. The Chinese there have a church organization of their own, and are being converted rapidly. They are now a thrifty and well behaved people, and the general tone of Mr. Damon's sentiments coincides with that of Raphael Pumpelly who (in the July Galaxy) says that "the spirit of the Chinese, as shown in their commercial character, and faculty of organization, in their commercial character, and faculty of organization, in the democratic idea of the equality of man, in the practical decentralization of their government, and in the universality of education, and the making of education a necessary qualification for office, is in harmony with the spirit of the present age." It will certainly be more convenient for the missionaries to have the Chinese reverse the usual programme, and come here for enlightenment instead of remaining at home, and forcing them to brave sickness and death in the prosecution of their great work. That the Christian organizations east of the Rocky Mountains will follow the example of their brethren of the West seems a foregone conclusion; and if the Catholics are as discerning as Mr. Parton says they are, will they are additional as a succession of their preatwork. section have concluded what they will do, and have

footing equal to any in the country. Since the scholar-ship system went into operation in 1852, the average number of students per year has been 1,123 in all depart-ments; hades, 49c; gentlemen, 627. Not 7 per cent of the students are colored. The average age is very high; ments; ladies, 496; gentlemen, 627. Not 7 per cent of the students are colored. The average age is very high; including the preparatory students, it is nearly 19 years. The whole number of graduates is 1,279; of these, 250 are credited to the Theological Department. Of colored graduates there have been 33 since their first admission. The lady graduates outnumber the gentlemen, unless those from the Theological Department are counted.

The great innovations that the founders of Oberlin introduced into the old systems of college education have now been generally adopted in the Western colleges, and to some extent in the Eastern. The joint education of the sexes, the admission of the blacks to full privileges, and the carrying on of a great preparatory department, are the more prominent things which Oberlin stands sponsor for. The time is coming when we shall see these reforms all flourishing in some or all of our old and proud colleges. The lady graduates all read their own casays so well that it is a surprise to us to learn that they had not always been allowed this privilege here. The Programme was as follows:

"The Ethics of the Bar," F. S. Abbott, Romeo, Mich. "The Bridal Tour" (Poen). A. E. Allaban, Oberlin. "The Refuge of Christianity," A. H. E. Chiltsoden, Genesee, Mich. "Tuth Born of Sorrow," W. C. Cochras, Chestonati. "The Living Temple," C. N. Fitch, Genera. "The First Condition to Human Elevation," H. Ford, Manufold. "Who should Role America." B. T. McChilland, Russia. "Geology and the Role," P. P. McLielland, Moust Jackson, Pa. "The Belation of the Physical Forces," B. F. McHenry, Stillwater, Mich. "The Butt of the Bour," G. W. Mitchell, Alexandris, Va. "Homeopathy," I. W. Russell, Mount Vernoo. "Proper Development of Mind," M. W. Scott, Greenfield, N. Y. "Literature, the Criterion of the Age," E. C. Sickei. Decalur, Ill. "Catholicism in America," C. M. Tanar, Roggles. "The Dignity of Labor," Electa Woolley, Pans, Ill.

The Baccalanterate sermon was delivered by President Fairchild. The address before A ball-room has been fitted up in the Mam-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

WHAT THE COUNTRY PEOPLE THINK OF ANNEX-

ATION AND INDEPENDENCE. MONTREAL, Aug. 4 .- Traveling from Montreal east to Quebec, and south to the boundary line, I have at length had what I have long earnestly desired, an opportunity of thoroughly inquiring into the feeling existing throughout the Lower Provinces in respect of the great questions of the day, annexation and independence. Where Independence is advocated, that is to say everywhere, it meets scarcely an opposing voice; where annexation is urged it is rarely rejected as a possible event, and by a very large class, and probably the best class of farming people, openly adopted. In a journey which occupied twelve days, and during which my attention was particularly directed to eliciting public feeling on these matters among all classes. the best class of farming people, openly adopted. In a journey which occupied twelve days, and during which my attention was particularly directed to eliciting public feeling on these matters among all classes of people, particularly French Canadians, I only heard two persons take up the cudgels against Annexation, and not one against Independence. One of the two gushing loyalists who formed the army of objectors announced himself londly as a "true Briton," and defied the United States to annex any part of Canada. He insisted that Canada was better off financially, agriculturally, and commercially than the States; that in the case of a war between Great Britain and America, and an attempt on the part of the latter to obtain possession of Canada, the former would throw 100,000 of the best fighting men in the world on these shores, armed with the most dendly weapons military science has ever produced, and directed with the utmost military skill which the world has ever seen; and that if America devoted every energy she possessed for 125 years to the acquirement of the soil of Canada, she would be nonearer its accomplishment at the end than at the beginning. Finally, he asserted his belief that should such a war occur, the States would inevitably be overrun by British troops, placed under the Government of Great Britain and annexed to Canada, the whole to form a new British Empire. On my word of honor this is almost word for word what the gushing loyalist said, and it was particularly observable and gratifying that none of those present and annexed to Canada, the whole to form a new British Empire. On my word of honor this is almost word for word what the gushing loyalist said, and it was particularly observable and gratifying that none of those present who advocated annexation principles took offense at the rather strong language he sometimes used. Indeed, everywhere I find a wide spread feeling of extreme loyalty to the British Government, and firm determination expressed that no tear shall ever bring Canada into the Union, all I have heard seeming to ridicule the idea of a war or of Canada taking any side but that of the "Old Country" in the event of so lamentable a contest occurring. But, on the other hand, there seems to be a universal belief in the incapacity of the Federal Government, in quick-coming bankruptey under the existing order of affairs, and the absolute necessity for a political change, the only difference of opinion being the choice between independence and annexation. I have talked to men with their thousands of dollars yearly income, and men who earn a mere living by the sweat of their brow, and the singleness of feeling existing, if their words are to be believed, is unquestionable. They say, in fact, "Let us have independence, and then, if the people want annexation and vote for it, why we don't see much objection to;" In Lower Canada, that is the universal political profession, and the elections of 1870 will see the truth of this tested at the hustings. At Richmond, a growing and important railway and agricultural center, skirling the Grand Trunk cast to Quebec, and south to the boundary line, calling at Windsor, Brompton, Ulverton, Drummondville, Lennoxville, Waterville, Compton, Coaticook, Norton, Hatley, and Stanstead, and throughout the important County of Mississquoi, I found the residents almost wholly English speaking, with a large sprinkling of folk from the New-England States; and it is singularly true of these last, they appear in almost all cases as attached to Canada and as loyal as any in the land to the go

## GENERAL NOTES.

A flying toad, now in Washington, was captured in a seine at Cape Henry, a few days since. It is of most singular conformation and of beautifully variegated hues, measuring about six inches in length, with a perfectly flat, bony back, eyes wide apart and in the center of a circle, capacious mouth, and fins as large as large as wings about the center of the body on each

Pierre Rollie, a well appearing but evidently istressed Frenchman, applied to the Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, recently, for protection against witches, complaining that his life was pestered out of him. The Mayor, with a shrewdness entirely unofficial, gave him a paper duly signed and scaled with the city seals, threatening double penalties to witches, by order of Cotton Mather. The plaintiff was pleased and relieved.

France produces from 7,000,000,000 to 8,000. 000,000 of eggs annually. The estimated production of eggs in Great Britain is 2,000,000,000 annually, and yet eggs in Great Britain is 2,000,000,000 annuary, and yet England pays about \$6,000,000 in gold for importations from France, Belgium, and Holland. In Paris officials appointed by the city government inspect not only the number and quality, but the size of the eggs. These in-spectors are supplied with a ring, all eggs passing through which are thrown out, or, if taken, bring an in-

The Indianapolis Journal says that in Indima the year 1869 will be remembered as the year of storms. More frequent and violent thunder storms have storms. More frequent and violent thunder storms have occurred, heavier rains fallen, more and more destructive freshets have been produced, and more fatal accidents have occurred than in any year within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Within the past week the greater part of the State has been visited with fierce, protracted, and damaging storms, repeating the old story of high waters, drowned corn, and deaths from lightning, but with the variation of a large quantity of hall which has greatly injured the corn and other crops.

An appheniogical investigation of the country

An archeological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by resihas proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents that the battle-field of Gettysburg had, in the distant past, been the scene of a bloody straugic between the Indians or some auknown or long extinct race. This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military implements of the combatants, and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian Field, about a mile southwest of Round Top and of the National Cemetery. These relies are found thickly imbedded in the soil over the whole area of territory which was the scene of the Rebel defeat in 1863. They consist of stone arrow-heads, battle-axes, war clubs, shields, &c. Some of them have been exhibition in the college for the present, but they will soon be placed in a case at the Springs Hotel.

An English patent has been granted for a

An English patent has been granted for a method of testing iron rails for railroads by subjecting them to the pressure of a rolling mass, equal to the them to the pressure of a rolling maximum to which they are liable in actual use. A cir-maximum to which they are liable in actual use. A cir-cular track of about 50 or 100 feet diameter is made up of the rails to be tested, which are bent, after rolling, to cular track of about 50 or 100 feet diameter is about the rails to be tested, which are bent, after rolling, to the rails to be tested, which are bent, after rolling, to the required curve. In the center of this circle is placed a vertical spindle, moved by steam or water power, from which pass a number of arms reaching over the track, over which they carry an annular framework, in which a number of heavy rollers are placed. These rollers, which weigh over 10,000 pounds each, are moved around the track with a velocity equal to that of a railroad train, which is kept up for a suitable length of time. The test can be modified in various ways, so as to impart to rails all the trials to which they would be subjected in a railroad, as a stiding and thumping, instead of an evenly rolling one, &c. The number of rollers is to be so adjusted as to produce no nijurious heating of the rails by the velocity imparted.

A correspondent of The Lewiston (Mc.)

A correspondent of The Lewiston (Me.) Journal gives an account of a search for the buried treasure of Capt. Kidd at Mount Desert, by a man who Journal gives an account of a search of the treasure of Capt. Kidd at Mount Desert, by a man who imagines that he has had a message from the Spirit Land. The writer says: "The man has been prosecuting his fruitless search since a year hast June. He says that he was directed by the spirits to dig eight feet and he would find the cover to a cave containing concealed treasure. He excavated five feet and found solid ledge. He says that this staggered his faith a little for the only time in his weary task; but the spirits gave him a new revelation, telling him to dig in another direction until he found a gutter. He obeyed the command and found what he terms a gutter, constructed of mertar, but which more sensible individuals call a seem in the ledge. He followed this seam 90 feet, then was ordered to dig in another direction until he found another seam or gutter, which he says he did find. He says he don't know why which he says he gladed such obstacles in his path, but is evidently satisfied that they are all for his good. He is now impressed with the idea that the spirits won't allow him to search much longer, but will commit the task to other hands to complete. Before the man embraced this delugion he was a good blacksmith."

Jeremiah Falvey, a Providence, R. I., boy,

Jeremiah Falvey, a Providence, R. I., boy, about 10 years old, was arrested last week for stealing some money from a grocery. At Police Headquarters he some money from a grocery. At Police Headquarter admitted his guilt, and professed himself anxious to have an officer sent with him to Salisbury's coal-yard, where he said that he had hidden it, that he might restore it. The Chief of Police and Detective Swan yielded to his The Chief of relice and Detective Swan yielded to his the trived there, Jeremiah led Detective Swan out wish. Arrived there, Jeremiah led Detective Swan out to the end of one of the elevated shoots, used in distortion of the country of the property of charging coal. There they found a hole just large enough to allow the young sharper to crawl through. He said the money was in this hole, and the officer, not suspecting that the youth was playing any game upon him to escape, directed him to "go in." He did go in, and came escape, directed him to "go in." Officer Swan heard out at the "large end of the horn." Officer Swan heard something drop on the ground below, and inferred directly

what the youngster was at. He wouldn't be fooled in that way, and so he immediately dropped, not through the hole, but over the side of the shoot. He found to his surprise that he and Jeremiah had gone to very different places. He was in the bottom of a coal-bin, and nobody within hearing to help him out. He succeeded in clambering up the side of the bin, without injury, except to his clothes, in which, when he came out, he might have been mistaken for a coal-heaver. When he reached the ground Jeremiah had been gone for some time, and the officers were compelled to return without him, or the money, which they firmly believe was not in the hole.

The Texas cattle trade is lively at Abilene.

The Texas cattle trade is lively at Abilene, the principal shipping point in Western Kansas, as the following transactions show: 580 second-class steers at following transactions show: 550 second class steers at \$23 cach; 360 second class at \$24 cach; one drove, 760 head, at \$1\delta \cdot \text{, gross; 760 head mixed cattle, average at \$25; 20 yoke work cattle, poor, at \$70 per yoke; 3,000 head beef steers, second-class, at \$25 59; 360 do., average at \$24. Several lots of wintered Texas cattle, from one to four years old, soll at three cents, gross; 6,000 head left during the week for Sait Lake, 400 for Montana, 1,000 for Omaha, and 300 for Idaho. There are now remaining for sale in the Abilene market, 12,000 steers and 10,000 mixed cattle, which are expected to be wintered here. There are at least 100,000 head now en route to the Kansas market.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN HAMILL AND COULTER - ANOTHER FOUL - THE RACE DE-CLARED OFF.

PITTTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 7.-The great fivenile sculling match between James Hamili and Henry Coulter, for a purse of \$1,000, took place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on the upper course of the Mononghahela River, and was witnessed by about 15,000 persons. River, and was witnessed by about 15,000 persons. Hamili was the favorite in the betting, large amounts being staked on his winning the race. Last night and today the odds in his fayor were about 100 to 80. Both were in superb condition. Hamili melewent his training in the hands of William Haley, and Coniter's menter was Robert Speer, an Englishman. The former rowed this afternoon at 150 pounds, and his competitor at 165. At 44 o'clock the men appeared at the starting point. Hamili being dressed in a pink shirt and English rowing breeches. Coulter was naked to the waist. At the appointed time the referee, John M. King, gave the word for the start, but owing to Coulter tipping too quick, the men were ordered back sgain. The second start was a beautiful one. Coulter rows in the English style, cross handed, with long, sweeping strokes, while his competitor pulled his familiar, short, nervous stroke. Down the river the boats fairly flew through the water, Coulter gaining slightly; but the difference between the stern of the two boats was hardly perceptible. When they reached the appointed training quarters Coulter was about a quarter of a boat's length ahead, when the two crafts collided. Hamili immediately stopped rowing, and headed his shell for the boat-bouse. Coulter, however, pulled around the course, but was frequently hissed by the spectators. The referee was appealed to, and to-night gave his decision, declaring all bets off and the race no race. The backers of Hamili offered to-night to increase the stakes \$6.00, the race to come off on Monday afternoon, but the proposition was not entertained by the backers of Coulter. THE TORONTO REGATTA.

TORONTO, Aug. 7 .- One of the best regatias ever held took place here to-day; not less than 15,000 per sons witnessed the race. A single scull race for \$50 and the championship of the bay was won by the Haycock of Ottawa. A double skull, inrigged boat race, for a prize of \$50, was won by the Deerhound of Toronto. A four-oared race, in inrigged boats, over a distance of four miles, for \$100, was won by the Emma of Toronto. The last race, in which intense interest was shown, was a four-oared race, outrigged boats, distance four miles, for \$200. It was won easily by the St. John Crew in 25:30.

UNEQUALIGEXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF STEAM BOILERS-A REMEDY.

Mr. James Fisk, jr., has recently directed Mr. Brooks, the Superintending Engineer of the Erie Railroad Company, to make a careful examination into the causes of injury and rapid destruction of the vital parts of the motive machinery used on railroads. This examination has been conducted with great care and attention, with a view to discover and adopt effective remedies for the evil. Mr. Brooks has himself invented and patented a plan for an improved construction of boilers, to give a more uniform elasticity to all its parts, including the overlapping joints where the plates are riveted together. He has also made a complete and thorough inquiry into the effects resulting from the unequal expansion and contraction produced by the unequal heating and cooling of boilers, which he has found to be the principal cause of the leaks, ruptures, and injurious strains which cause so much of the expense necessary to keep locomotives in repair.

He accepts and indorses the theory so persistently urged by Mr. Norman Wiard during the last ten years, and has recommended in a written report the immediate application by the Eric Railroad Company of Wiard's Automatic Equalizing Device to the ocomotive boilers in use on that road.

It is claimed to have been demonstrated, by numerous and protracted trials, under a great variety of circumstances, that this invention will infallibly equalize, to within a very few degrees, the temperature of every part of a steam boiler, automatically preventing superheating of steam and enabling a locomotive to run safely with a much smaller quantity of water, and consequently with less weight and more steam room than is possible without it. It is also authoritatively asserted that it makes a saving in fuel, while reducing the repair expenses very largely, and gives greater efficiency to the working power of an engine. In addition to this, it is claimed to remedy and remove the cause of de structive explosions from all kinds of steam boilers.

The following from The Locomotive Engineers' Journal very clearly sets forth this chief cause of injury to all descriptions of steam boilers, although much more destructive to the boilers of locomotives than to any others:

"The force of expansion and contraction is not fully "The force of expansion and contraction is not fully understood, or, if understood, it is not regarded as it should be. Take a locomotive boiler of ordinary size, it will be nearly one inch longer with steam at a moderate pressure than it was with cold water. If the water is suddenly blown out and the boiler filled with cold water, it will cool the bottom of the boiler first, and the shell will cool much faster than the flues. Now, ict any one estimate the power that will be exerted on the parts that bear the greatest strain with the top of the boiler one inch longer than the bottom, and the flues longer or shorter, as the case may be. If engineers and others having charge of steam boilers would give this subject a little more thought, it would be a great advantage to their employers, and, I believe, a means of safety to themselves.

"Another matter intimately connected with this is the use of the blower in getting up steam. I set down as a general rule that a blower should never be used for getting up steam—that is, from cold water, and with a cold boiler. If a boiler had say 60 or 70 pounds of steam, with a poor fire, it might not be injurious to any great extent to use the blower to raise the steam up to 100 pounds, but with fire nearly out, and not much steam, to use a blower to obtain a high pressure suddenly is, in my opinion, very injurious, and should never be resorted to. My objections are that it produces an intense heat, which expands the parts exposed to the fire much faster than other parts of the boiler, consequently producing a strain on the iron in proportion to the unequal expansion.

"Take a fresh coal fire and apply the blower—it has a tendency to heat the center flues first, and all the flues much faster than the shell of the boiler; and when we realize the immense power of expansion, we shall not "Another matter intimately connected with this is the

realize the immense power of expansion, we shall not wonder at the great number of distorted flue-sheets we find in our boilers. This is a subject that should command the attention and investigation of the locomotive

mand the attention and investigation of the locomotive engineer.

"I recollect running an engine to a station once with a light train, and considerably ahead of time; for this reason the fire was allowed to burn quite low, but we had a good pressure of steam, say 100 pounds to the square inch. I left the engine at the wood-pile and went to the station. The firemen filled the fire-box to the top with cold frozen wood; when I came back I heard a great noise, as though every seam was breaking. I opened the door, and as far as I could see every seam and rivet was leaking badly. The boiler was nearly new, and I thought I had ruined it entirely; but after the wood had got to burning well the leaks mostly stopped. That was an extreme case of a boiler that was very hot, and the wood was unusually cold and bad; but it convinced me that either sudden cooling or heating was very injurious to steam boilers, and I never hear a blower on a boiler but what I think of the fright I had with the frozen wood. My advice is not to use a blower if you can possibly avoid it."

# MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.

The thieving fraternity, says The Dubuque Times, who follow the Mississippi river must be doing a paying business the present senson. Every boat seems to be infested with them, and mearly every passenger who has been tempted to partake of their hospitalities has a tale of sorsow to relate. The passengers on the steamer Tom Jasper, which landed here yesterday (Sunday) were robbed by the wholesale on the upward trip of the boat. A large number of raftmen were on board, and many other rough characters, including an old offender well known in Dubuque, who responds to the name of Con. O'Donnell. This gentleman, in connection with another worthy, enticed a poor Norwegian ashore at some point down the river, after which they knocked him down and took all his money. The most extensive hand among the passengers was made last Friday night. Mr. E. H. Bailey, connected with the Washington University, St. Louis, and Mr. French, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Arkansas, who roomed together, were both robbed; the former of his siver watch and clothing, and the latter of some valuable Masonic emblens. Another passenger, whose name we were unable to learn, was robbed of \$192 in cash, and manner others of smaller amounts.

A CALIFORNIA LAND SPECULATION. A party of gentlemen left Chicago on Tuesday of last week for San Francisco, to investigate for the purpose of purchasing lands situated in the suburb of San Francisco. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt accompanies the party. The gentlemen constitute a Committee appointed to investigate a tract of 3,774 acres of land lying in the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, upon the Bay of San Francisco. This tract has been purchased from the Visitacion Land Company of California by Mr. Falk, formerly a resident of Chicago, and Mr. Theller of Falk, formerly a resident of Chicago, and Mr. Theller of Falk, formerly a resident of Chicago, and other capitalists of New-York and Chicago. Should the report of the Committee be favorable, the payment, \$2,000,000 in gold, will be made in the following installments; \$500,000 A party of gentlemen left Chicago on Tues-

within ten days after the report of the Committee \$500,000 on the 1st day of November, 1809; \$500,000 on the 1st day of November, 1870; \$500,000 on the 1st day of November, 1871. The party chartered a Pullman palace car, and left by the Chicago and North-Western Railroad

TENNESSEE RAILWAY FINANCIERING-ACQUIT-TAL OF J. B. HOXSIE AND CHAS. HODGE.

TAL OF J. B. HOXSIE AND CHAS. HODGE.

The case of the United States agt. Hoxsie and Hodge, which has been dragging along for so long, has at last been disposed of. The jury had been out only seven minutes, when they returned a verdiet of "not guilty." This result was, of course, confidently expected. The idea of charging frand upon Mr. Hoxsie, who has lived here for over 15 years, and who, during that time, has carned an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity, struck every one as preposterous, and the trial of this malicious accusation has only resulted in establishing his character higher than ever. Mr. Chas. Hodge has a character second to that of no man in this community for personal honesty, and his railroad friends overywhere will be gratified at the result of this trial.

[Tenuessee Exchange.

### RECKLESS PILOTS.

The steamboat Maybe, the regular boat for Rockaway, and the H. M. Cool, of Cuban expedition and Fisk ferry-boat notoriety, and the Sunday rival of the Maybe, started from this city yesterday morning, loaded down with men, women, and children, who wished to down with men, women, and children, who wished to spend one day at the sea-shore. Both boats kept well together until they rounded Coney Island, when the Cool, it is charged, ran alongside the Maybe, and the two boats steamed for a short time as if linked to each other, the respective crews shouting and swearing, and the passesgers of either boat terribly excited and alarmed for their safety. The Cool then sheered off, but the pilot soon changed her course again, apparently with intent for run into the Maybe just abaft the wheel-house. This movement made even the most reckless fear for his safety, and several on board the Maybe saked for a pistol, that an end might be put to the struggle, at least in so far as the pilot of the Cool was concerned. This action of the passengers brought the objectionable pilot to a realizing sense of his conduct, and he availed himself of the ample sea-room afforded in the open Lower Bay, and did not afterward act as if disposed to collide with his rival boat.

## THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

Yesterday a canvass shed adjoining the Fulton Ferry was thronged from early morn till dewy even by a crowd of the curious, to view a couple of sharks rapidly verging into putridity. The exhibitor yelled out with hearty inngs, "the Catalone is worth the money" (five cents). On entering, a splendid eight-foot "shovel-nose" shark was seen, and by its side was a four-foot "man-eater" shark, both of which were captured at the Fulton Ferry. Pendant was a cat, flattened as if by a Nasmyth hammer, which the veracious showman declared had been extracted from the stomach of the shark! He also showed the man who had extracted it, to prevent adverse criticisms on his wonderful and off-reiterated assertion. On horror's head fast horrors heap! By the shark senior reposed an immense piece of porpoise, which he declared had also been extracted. The dead can tell no tales. The expositor declared the flattened pussy had been sold to a celebrated naturalist of this city for \$20. sharks rapidly verging into putridity. The exhibitor

### THE BRODHEAD MURDERER-CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter in your issue of this date SIR: I he letter in your issue of this date non the trial and treatment of Charles Orme, the Brodhead murderer, though signed by a clergyman, grossly misrepresents the testimony and facts in the case.

S. HOLMES, jr., Dist.Att'y, WM. DAVIS, (Counsel for THOS. MCHIHANY, Clerk. S. S. DECHER, Commonwin, Jos. De Young, Ass. J. JOHN EDINGER, Dep'y Sh'E. Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1869.

THE BUFFALO ANTI-COAL MONOPOLY ORGAN IZATION. BUFFALO, Aug. 8 .- The Anti-Coal Monopoly

Organization Committee, appointed at the last public meeting to arrange preliminaries, have placed subscription papers at various points to ascertain the amount of coal required by the citizens, and definite arrangements will be perfected on Wednesday night. GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.. There was a slight fall of snow at Mount sington on Friday, and ice formed during the night. ....Gov. Hoffman will deliver the address ... The Hon. Philip Eastman, a leading member of the Maine bar, died of heart disease on Friday night. the Saratoga Agricultural Society on Thursday,

....Several buildings were destroyed by fire at Fremont, Nebraska, recently. Loss \$250,000; parhally

...The Trimountain Base Ball Club of Boston beat the Olympics of New-York on Saturday. The score stood 80 to 14.

....John Connors, age 21, had his right arm torn off on Saturday by machinery in Adams's Sugar Re-finery at Boston.

...Major N. A. Sturdivant, a prominent lawer of Richmond, Va., who was elected Mayor of the city in 1866, but was rejected by the military authorities, died yesterday. .... A man named Julius Black was shot and killed by Eugene Soulsier in a drinking saloon and dance-house in West Indianapolis on Saturday night. Soulsies was arrested.

....On Friday a colored man named Henry Brown, employed in loading a bark with tobacco at Bal-timore, was instantly crushed to death by the failing of a hogshead into the hold.

In our report of the insurance losses by the Philadelphia fire the Narragansett Company of Providence was set down for \$20,000. It should have been \$2,000.

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

WEST INDIA MARKETS.

HAVANA. Aug. 8.—Sugar—Exports to foreign ports during the week, 41,000 hoxes and 2,000 hids; exports to the United States during the week, 5,000 hoxes and 1,000 hids; stock in warshouse at Havans and Maxansas, 115,000 hoxes and 6,000 hids. The Sugar market closed weaker and declining; Nos. 10 to 12 D. 8. 3838; reals per arrole: Nos. 15 to 20, 9210 reals; Moiasses Sugar, 6265; reals; Muscovadoes—Fair to Good Refining, 7 reals. Land declined and closed at 20, 222. Flour lower and closed at \$939.410. Bacon lower at 20c. Petroleum advancing and closed at \$425; reals. Lumber lower; closed at \$23. Freights closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, Als., Aug. 7.—Cotton closed quiet; Low Middlings, 33a.;
celita, 10 b. les; exporta, 33 baies.

The Highest Enjoyment of Life is found at the RETHERPURD PARK HOTEL, conducted by T. F. Walls. All the conveniences and luxuries of the city, combined with the cool and health giving breezes and shady groves of the country, are concentrated at this admirable es-tablishment. It is patronized by many of the first families of New York and vicinity, who units in commending its many and unequaled attrac-

# DIED.

BARNARD—As her residence, at Poughkeepsle, on the 8th day of August. 1869, Margaret, widow of Frederic Barnard, aged 79 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from Christ Charch, Poughkeepsle, on the 10th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. o'clock in the aircrinoon.

JOHNES-At Newburgh, Ang. 7, Mrs. Sarah P., wife of William P.

Johnes of Morristown, N. J., and daughter of the late Rev. John John-

JOHNSS—At Morristown, N. J., and daughter of the late Rev. John Johnston, D. D., of the former place.

Priends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of her brother in-law, George Lawson, No. 85 Grand-st, Newburgh.

MCCREA—On the 6th inst., Robert McCrea, son of the late Robert McCrea of this city.

Funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of university-place and Tenth-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PENFOLD-On Sunday morning, Aug. 8, Edmund Penfold, in the 77th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHYFE-On Thursday evening, Ang. 5, Ann Eliza Voorbia, wife of Edward D. Phyfe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral
zervices at St. Bartholemew's Church, Lafayette-place and Great
Jones st. on Monday, Aug. 9, at Io'clock p. m. The relatives of the
family will meet at her brother a residence, No. 202 East Tenth-st.

# Special Motices.

Second Assembly District Union Republican Association.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 22 City Hall-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 2 o'clock.
MATRIEW STRWART, Sec's. DENNIS McLAUGHLIN, President.
PATRICK ELLEYS, Sec's. A Thrilling Sea Story.

"THE BOY MAGICIAN; Or, THE SECHETS OF THE SEA," by LEGS

Lawis, the author of "Red Knife," is destined, we feel confident, to be as popular a story as has ever been published in the United States. We

are willing to hazard our reputation as a judge of stories on this prefic tion. In point of popularity, it is certain to take its place with "Uncle

Tom's Cabio," " The Gunusker of Moscow," and "The Hidden Hand."

The first part of it appears in this week's Ledger, which will be ready

TO-DAY at 13 o'clock, and for sale at all the news offices in the Unite

Knapp's

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS for making ROOT BEER.

ROOT BEER.

Root Beer Manufactarers, Draggists, Confectioners, etc., will find it to their advantage in using this extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome, and finely-davored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at within a shorter space of time described by the old process. In bottles at 26, 200, and 600 gallost of 26, 200, and 600 gallost of 26, 200, and 800 gallost of 200, 200, and 800 gallost of 200, and 800 gallost of 200, and But and BUTLE and CAN. For sale by P. R. KNAPP & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near Kng-st., New-York, and by all wholesale Draggists and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United States and Canada.